The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,873—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy ..... As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Arrivals Last or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th July, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th July, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Buereh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th July. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 260	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	360	229	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	300	140	
Naples	500	315	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	360	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

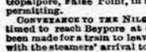
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st July 1880.

LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand.	,, 31st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	700	R. Collin.	,, 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	,, 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	,, 6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd.	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

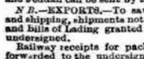
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	3050	494	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA		3300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 600
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS.
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c.,
ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.

Established 1847.

BOMBAY:—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— SURAT	3141	550	W. B. Breeze	17th July.
(s) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(s) DECCAN	3439	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	16th July.
KHIVA	2309	450	T. Alderton	30th ,,

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

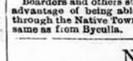
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MALWA	2933	500	S. F. Cole	17th July.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

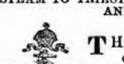


SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.



THE Co.'s S. S. MEMFI
Captain D. Foretich, will be despatched as above on the 30th July, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	300	253	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 30, 1880.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop Teas of some of the *Select* and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld. & other Plantations,
24, CHURCH GATE STREET.
POONA AGENTS—Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to announce to the European Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he is now prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, VISITORS, and FAMILIES at the above Hotel on the most reasonable terms. The premises are the (formerly known as "CUMBALLA HOUSE," and are most delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay. They command a fine view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly sea-breeze.

Being also situated in a comparatively retired and quiet spot, this Hotel possesses all the advantages of a private residence, without the inconvenience of keeping up a large private establishment, and is in other respects admirably suited for families, and for residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and others, who entertain a repugnance to Hotel life in the sense in which that term is generally understood and applied in Bombay. A Sitting-Room, and Bath-Room, &c., are attached to each Bed-room, which for cleanliness, convenience, and comfort is now nothing to be desired. A first class Table is provided; the Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate neighbourhood of the premises.

Boarders and others staying at this Hotel have the additional advantage of being able to reach the Fort without passing through the Native Town, while the distance is only about the same as from Byculla.

NOTICES.

Messrs. TREMAYNE & Co.,

MINING ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MINING AGENTS,
2 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MINERAL PROPERTIES inspected and reported on. ASSAYS of ORES made and guaranteed certificates of Analysis furnished. Mining Machinery supplied. Messrs. Tremayne and Co. are also in a position to supply capital for the development of Mineral Properties on satisfactory evidence of sound prospective value.

MR. CAMPBELL M. THOMAS, C. E.,

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN EXPLORING SYNDICATE, LONDON,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. THOMAS during his brief sojourn in India is prepared to INSPECT and REPORT on MINERAL PROPERTIES of every description throughout the Indian Empire.

As engagements will run consecutively, early communications should be made to prevent disappointment, the short stay which Mr. THOMAS intends making in India, only enabling a limited number of inspections possible.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.

Branch of the Société Generale d' Electricite of Paris.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway stations, Work-shops, Factories, Mills, Docks, Piers, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay.

FRASER AND MILLER,
CARNAC IRON WORKS,
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

ENGINEERS, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Shipwrights and Smiths. Importers of Machinery, Engineers' and Railway Stores.

All classes of work executed entirely under European supervision.

Estimates and Plans prepared for every description of work on shortest notice.

New and Second hand Portable, Stationary and Steam Launch Engines, Steam and Hand Cranes, Boilers, Pumps, Boats and Machinery for Sale.

Bar Angle, Tee, Sheet and Plate Iron, Galvanised and Zinc Sheet, and all descriptions of Metals supplied at lowest Market prices.

A. JOURDIN AND CO.,
LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSES received on Commission Sale; 2½ per cent. charged as Commission to Purchaser and Seller. Examination Certificates Rs. 10. Professional Opinion Rs. 5. Horses received to stand at livery Re. 1-4 per day. Horses trained to Saddle for Ladies and Gentlemen, Single and Double Harness, by Mr. Jourdin himself, and Shod on the most improved principle, under a Practical European Farrier. Up-country Commissions for the purchase of Horses carefully executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

A. JOURDIN & Co.,
Falkland Road,
Behind the Grant Road Royal Theatre.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of HAY under Schedule No. 1, to the Commissariat Departments at Bombay, Deolalee, Poona, Satara, Malligaum, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Deesa, Deesa for Acadra, Mhow, Asirgarh, Neemuch, Nusseerabad and Kurr chee for the year 1881.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS at the above-mentioned stations up to 1 o'clock p.m., on the 9th August next.

Forms of Tenders, Schedules and conditions, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.

A. PHELPS, Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 3rd July 1880.

SEEDS!
SEEDS!!
SEEDS!!!

OUR First Cold Season supply of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS is expected by the incoming English Mail. Out-station orders are being registered. Catalogues can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 13th July 1880.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES, PAID UP IN FULL.
RESERVED FUND Rs. 22,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DIRECTORS.

James Thornburn, Esq., (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)
William Maitland, Esq. (of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.)
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, Esq.
J. E. Sassoon, Esq.

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT.

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders and Proprietors the audited accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June last.

The cotton crop has been fully an average one, but the demand for money has never been strong, and during the greater part of the period under review only low rates of interest have been obtainable. The interest on short loans secured by Government Paper ruled at 3 per cent. till the beginning of March. The rate for similar accommodation subsequently advanced to 7 per cent., at which it stood for about a month, and it has since rapidly receded.

The profit and loss account shows a net gain of Rs. 5,41,845-14-9, including the balance of Rs. 1,42,872-2-8 brought from the previous half-year.

The Directors have declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 10 per cent.

per annum, which will absorb	Rs.	5,00,000 0 0
They have transferred in reduction of cost of premises	,,	10,000 0 0
And have carried forward the balance of	,,	31,845 14 9
	Rs.	5,41,845 14 9

The Past-due Bill account now shows a balance of Rs. 9,53,028-2-10. The progress of some of the liquidations in which the Bank is interested has been very tendious, but after payment of the anticipated dividends, and realisation of securities held, the above amount will, it is believed, be cleared off, and there may even be a surplus available for future contingencies.

The Directors have to announce with deep regret the death of their est emed colleague Mr. E. D. Sassoon. By virtue of Clause 29 of the Presidency Banks Act, they have elected his son, Mr. J. E. Sassoon, as his successor at the Board. Mr. M. Mowat, prior to his departure for Europe, resigned his seat at the Board, and the Directors have invited Mr. Charles Douglas, of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co., to join their number.

Mr. James Thorburn and Mr. J. E. Sassoon retire from the Board on this occasion, and are eligible for re-election.

The Shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Copy of the Auditors' report is annexed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th July 1880.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

For the Half-year ended 30th June 1880.
Bank of Bombay, 7th July 1880.

W. FRASER, Esq.
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We have to submit our report relative to the Bank's accounts for the half-year end ng 30th June 1880.

We have carefully examined the several Ledgers of the Bank, and also the returns of the various Branches, and have found them correct.

The Cash Balance held by the Bank at the Head Office on the 30th June last was counted by us, and found in order.

The Government Securities held by the Bank on account of the Reserve Fund stand in the books at their original cost; the remaining Securities belonging to the Bank have been brought down at rates below the current market values.

The Securities held by the Bank against Loans and Cash Credits, and the Securities deposited for safe custody, agree with their respective Registers.

The Balance Sheet has been carefully checked with the accounts and documents thereto relating, and we consider that it contains the particulars required by the Bye-laws made under the "Presidency Banks Act of 1876," and is a full and fair statement, showing the true position of the Bank on the date under report.

On several occasions during the past half year we called at the Bank and went carefully through the accounts of the previous day's transactions, and on each such occasion found the books and vouchers in satisfactory order.

We remain, dear Sir, Your obedient servants,

(Sd.) H. R. CORMACK,
,, EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SEITNA,
Auditors.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK ON 30TH JUNE 1880.

Dr.		Rs. a. p.
To Capital		1,00,00,000 0 0
,, Reserved Fund		22,00,000 0 0
,, Public Deposits at Head Office		42,68,903 14 4
,, Do. do. Branches		13,64,723 8 10
,, Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,21,34,102 2 7
,, Bank Post Bills Outstanding		6,944 11 0
,, Profit and Loss Account		5,41,845 14 9
	Rs.	4,05,16,520 3 6

Cr.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Government Securities			46,94,195 7 0
,, Loans on Government Securities, Port Trust Bonds, and Bullion		61,23,589 4 7	
,, Do. on Goods, Metals and other Securities		2,48,851 4 3	
			63,72,440 8 10
,, Cash Credits on Govt. Securities, Goods & Metals.			9,98,302 10 2
,, Overdrawn Current Accounts			6,516 11 6
,, *Bills discounted and purchased			1,20,48,956 1 2
,, Balances with other Banks			5,08,999 12 0
,, Premises and Furniture —original cost		5,44,338 13 9	
Written off for deterioration		2,05,000 0 0	
Adjusted value of Premises & Furniture Account			3,39,338 13 9
,, Stamps			2,999 13 0
,, Stationery value on hand			20,00) 0 0
,, Adjusting Account			95,771 13 4
,, Cash and Currency Notes			1,54,29,468 8 8
		Rs.	4,05,16,520 3 6

* Of which Rs. 9,53,028-2-10 are past-due.

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 30TH JUNE 1880.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.
To Salaries of Establishment at Head Office and Branches	1,49,891 1 9
,, Directors' and Auditors' Fees	10,650 0 0
,, Rent, Taxes, Insurances, and Lighting	8,066 0 10
,, Law Charges	8,883 12 11
,, Miscellaneous Charges	23,292 10 9
,, Depreciation	1,353 14 0
,, Stationery	3,113 5 2
,, Net Profit for the half-year	4,38,973 12 1
	Rs. 6,89,229 9 6

Cr.	Rs. a. p.
By Amount of Interest, Exchange, Discount, Commission, and Interest on Government Securities received at Head Office and Branches	6,39,226 9 6
	Rs. 6,39,226 9 6

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1st JAN. TO 30TH JUNE 1880.

Dr.	Rs. a. p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st Dec. 1879	2,50,000 0 0
,, Balance at Credit of this Account	5,41,845 14 9
	Rs. 7,91,845 14 9

Cr.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance of this Account on 1st Jan. 1880	3,52,872 2 8
,, Net Profit for Half-year ending 30th June 1880	4,38,973 12 1
	Rs. 7,91,845 14 9

Examined and found correct,
H. R. CORMACK,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors
E. & O. E.
Bombay, 7th July, 1880.

W. FRASER,
Offg Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

JAS. THORBURN,
W. MAITLAND,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS,
J. E. SASSOON, } Directors.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

OILMAN'S STORES & PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S STOCKS are constantly renewed (*via* the Suez Canal) with the best and freshest Stores from the most renowned European Houses; all the goods are of the same high class, which enables the Management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, and BRAWN.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Prawns, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
GAME and POULTRY—Duck and Peas, and Hare.
FRENCH PATÉS—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, and Mutton.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster, and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Cabbage, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Carrant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed, Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c. and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, OLIONS, and Salad Oil.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.
NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., *and* 11s. *each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS.
REGIMENTAL MESSES,
THE PRINCIPAL
LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts.	Pts.
R. A.	R. A.		R. A.	R. A.
2 4	8 6	Chateau Lafite or Mouton	After Dinner	36 0 38 0
28	12 30	,, Rausan	Wines	30 0 32 0
25	12 27	,, Palmer		27 0 29 0
23	0 25	0 ,, La Rose	After Dinner	24 0 26 0
21	0 23	0 St. Julien	Wines	22 0 24 0
17	4 19	4 Cantenac		18 0 20 0
15	12 17	12 St. Estephe, a favourite		16 8 18 8
13	8 15	8 Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast		14 0 16 0
12	0 14	0 Pauillac do. for Cup		12 8 14 8
24	0 25	12 Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour		25 0 27 0
		Red		
19	4 21	0 Sauterne (Barsac) light		20 0 22 0
15	8 ..			16 0 ..

BURGUNDY.

33	0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34	8 36 8
6	12	28 17	Nuits or Corton, high class Wine	28	0 30 0
22	8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23	8 25 8
19	4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20	0 ..
40	4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41	8 43 8
26	12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28	0 30 0
17	12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18	8 20 8
19	4	..	Vermouth	20	0 ..

CHAMPAGNE.

52	8	55	8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	55 0 58 0
51	8	54	8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	54 0 57 0
31	8	...		WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0 ...
35	4	...		DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8 ...
43	0	45	12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0 48 0
32	12	34	8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0 36 0
25	8	28	12	SAUMER Fine Sparkling	26 8 30 0
40	0	45	0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0 49 0
28	4	31	12	A. DE PAUL	29 8 32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43	0	45	0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0 47 0
32	8	34	8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0 36 0
30	12	...		Hock, excellent Wine	32 0 ..
43	0	45	0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0 47 0
32	8	34	8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0 36 0
30	12	...		Moselle, excellent Wine	32 0 ..

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48	8	50	8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0 53 0
40	8	..		Do, Marcobrunner	42 8 ..
29	8	31	8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0 33 0
24	4	26	4	Do, Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8 27 8
19	4	21	0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	200
17	4	...		Carlowitz	18 0 ..
30	0	...		Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8 ..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.	SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.
38	12 Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal 40 8
36	12 Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal 38 8
28	12 Solera	36 8
38	4 Amoroso, superior	black seal 29 8
27	4 Montilla, extra pale, and very dry	black seal 26 8
22	0 Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal 23 0
20	0 Pale, dry medium	yell

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 12.

THE commercial telegrams of Saturday report no changes in any of the Home markets in addition to those to which we have already referred. To-day's opening message reports the Cotton market as firm, with sales probably 10,000 bales.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 10th instant shows the following changes when compared with that of last week, viz. :—

Public Deposits at Head Office.....	Dec.	Rs.	1,90 123
Do Branches.....	Inc.	„	2,21,882
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	5,07,715
Government Securities	Inc.	„	1,56 833
Loans on „ Gt. Paper ...	Dec.	„	12,76 642
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	3,41.258
Cash Balance with Correspondents	Inc.	„	4,01,946

From the above it will be seen that there is again a slight increase in the Cash Balance, arising this week from a falling off in the trade demand, a result only to be looked for at this season of the year.

EXCHANGE opened this morning quiet at Saturday's rates for Bank Paper, and with credits negotiable on rather better terms. Sales of 3 months' sight paper being made at 1s. 8 11-32d. per Rupee. Later on in the day, however, telegrams from Calcutta reported the market firm, and there has been a partial advance here, which is not quite reconcileable with the surroundings of the market. In China rates are unaltered. There have been very few Mercantile Bills offering here throughout the day, and the firmer tone, towards the close has tended to curtail the small amount of business previously passing. The closing quotations are as follows, viz. :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 5-32d.	per Re.	
„ Telegraphic....	1s. 8¾d.	„	
„ 3 months' sight...	1s. 8 9-32d.	„	
Credits 3 „	...1s. 8¼d.	„	
Documents 3 „	...1s. 8 13-32d.	„	
France 9 „	...2·142	„	

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is Rs. 100 3-16th and for 60 days' sight bills Rs. 99½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There is decidedly a better tone about the market, with buyers of Fours at Rs. 96½ and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 104½.

Port Trust Bonds and Municipal 5 per cent. Loans are unchanged at Rs. 93½ and Rs. 103 respectively.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet but steady to-day, but rates have undergone little change. The only quotable alterations are an advance to Rs. 370 in Dhurrumsey Spinning, and Rs. 10 per share in Manockjee Petits and New Great Eastern, and Re. 5 in Orientals.

COTTON.—The market here remains very quiet although prices are well maintained.

Telegrams have been received to-day from Khangaum, reporting a good downfall of rain there yesterday, which had the effect of sending the price of the new Cotton down at once from Rs. 63½ to 62½ per bojah. Food grains also declined all round, as the safety of the crops is now considered to be secured. Our to-day's rates are :—

Good Comrawuttee.....	Rs.	204	per candy. f.p.
F. G. F. „	„	199	„
G. F. „	„	194	„
Good Dhollerah	„	201	„
G. F. „	„	189	„
G. F. Compta	„	188	„

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 6-12 per cwt.

RAPESEED is unchanged at Rs. 6-1 per cwt. for Gourot.

WHEAT.—Owing to cheap available tonnage for Liverpool there has been a good enquiry to-day, but prices are nominally unchanged at Rs. 31 per candy for White and Rs. 28 per Candy for Red.

FREIGHTS.—Wheat has been done at 22s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool via Canal and 27s. 6d. per ton is the nominal quotation for Measurement: the market is weak, and with little cargo offering and abundance of tonnage available, there is every prospect of a further decline. Continental rates are unchanged.

COALS.—The market is very quiet, but sellers are firm. There are buyers of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 18½ per ton and Lairi's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 18 per ton, which are 4 to 8 as. per ton below sellers' ideas.

COPPER is dull, and the price in the bazaar has again declined to Rs. 44½ per cwt.

PIECE GOODS AND YARNS are quiet but steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 10th July as compared with the statement issued on the 3rd July :—

LIABILITIES	July 3, Rs.	July 10, Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,75 748	46,85,625
Do do. at Branches	11,47,836	13,69 518
Other Deposits	2,14 02 921	2,05,80,176
Post Bills.....	7,955	8 388
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	2,81.028	3,13,359
	3,99,14,568	3,94,72,066
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	47,75,477	49,32,510
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize.....	12,60,481	12 04 773
Loans, on Security of do.	62,70,009	49 93 367
Current Accounts, overdrawn.....	4,914	4,796
Bills Discounted	1,17,13,578	1,20,84 836
Stamps	3,912	2,951
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,44,339		
Amount applied in reduction 2,15,000	3,29,339	3,29,339
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	6,13,176	7,28 899
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,49,34,482	1,52 20 795
	3,99,14,568	3 94,72,066

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship George Gilroy, 1,083 tons, Captain W. R. Bodill, will sail to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

THE ship Trafalgar, 1,696 tons, Captain D. Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (23rd April) with a cargo of 2,538 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE ship Mistley Hall, 1,772 tons, Captain C. Kilvert, which arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Tyne (26th April), brought a cargo of 2,652 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall, 1,083 tons, Captain T. Collins, sailed on the 10th instant for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Liverpool.—Miss H. Bode, Mr. E. Monson, Mr. Looy, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Houston, and Mr. Whittle. For Suez.—Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	London, June 13.
	Trafalgar	Johnston	Cardiff, April 23.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Wistow Hall (s)	Collins	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Ellora, Seaward, to Kurrachee.
Ship George Gilroy, Bodill, to Havre.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Rohilla, to China.
Steamer Malwa, to Australia.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.
8 Night Hawk .....Douglas.....Jeddah, June 4.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 13.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

457-79—A F Turner—Hurry Bhanjee vs the New Colaba Company—Pressed and W—Part heard.
296-79—Tyabjee and T—Chunnilal Motichalal vs Hemraz Luckmidass and others—Jeffreson, B and D.
56-79—Shapurjee and T—Khetsidass Samruthroy vs Sir A D Sassoon and others.
332-79—Chalk and W—Muncherjee Bejunjee Laedawala vs Heerjibhoy Curseejee Ashburner and others—A F Turner.
339-79—Khanderao M—Marriambebee and others vs Abdoola bin Peerbux and others—J C Cama and in person.
340-79—J C Cama—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others.
394-79—M M Munshi—Janardhun Gopal vs Narayen Govind and another.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
SHORT CAUSES.

76-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Govindrao alias Bagubs Balwant.
208-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Bhowanidass Shanabhoy.
652-78—Shapurjee and T—Dwarkadass Lulloobhoy and others vs C D P Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

659-79—A F Turner—Champa Prema and others vs Huckma Rungjee and others—H W Payne—Part heard.
691-75—Prescot and W—Thacker Bhimjee Canjee and another vs Thacker Haridass Furootum and others—Smith and K.
22-80—M M Munshi—Foola Jewa and others vs Dinanath Damodhurjee—Chalk and W.
259-79—Balkrishna and others—Jairam Narayen Rajay vs Atmaram Narayen Rajay—Nanu and H.
654-79—J C Cama—Avabai v Dadhi and another—Pestonjee K.
75-79—Jonathan G—Ramchandra Shamraj Keshar vs Vinu Vasudeo Gadbole.
67-80—Chalk and W—Keshow Gottajee vs Ramabai and others—in person.
696-79—Prescot and W—Varjeevandass Madhowdass and another—vs Mahomed Alikhan Ibrahim—H W Payne.
216-80—H W Payne—Luckmidass Khimjee and another v Furbotum Haridass and others—Khanderao M.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
SHORT CAUSES.

262-80—Tobin and R—Runchordass Purshotum vs Joosub Easa.
266-80—Crawford and B—Khurumull Chutaram and another vs Hajee Abboo Hajee Seedick and another.

LONG CAUSES.

581-79—Chalk and W—David Hayeem Dewaker vs Sorabsee alias Byrabsee and others—Hore, C and B and Khanderao M—part heard.
670-79—Tyabjee and S—Kekibai vs Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis—Khanderao M—part heard.
46-80—A F Turner, for paupers—Lilbai and another vs Thacker Pragjee Padumsey and another—Balkrishna and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Forbes, Lieut, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.

JULY 12.

Joseph, Captain, P W Dept, from leave, from England.
Phayre, Captain, 2-19th Regt, from leave, from England.
Justice, Lieut, 99th Regt, to join, from England.
Fuller, Major Genl, R E, from leave, from England.
Tipping, Lieut, 1st Cavalry, on leave, from K Valley.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 12.

Jackson, Lieut, 1st Lancers, on leave, to Neemuch.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 12th July 1880.

That part of order No. 3 of 3rd July relative to the promotion of L-C Bristed is cancelled at that member's request.

The following promotion is sanctioned in C Company :—
Lce Corpl. T G McLoughin to be Corpl. vice Corpl Newbery, promoted.

Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall is discontinued until further orders.

The usual monthly committee meeting will take place at Head Quarters at 6 p.m., on Thursday 15th inst. All members are invited to attend.

By Order, P. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, June 22.

Surgn J L Sweetman, M D, has been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgn in H M's Fleet, with seniority of 31st inst.

Admiralty, June 23.

Navigating Lieut F W Jarrad has been promoted to the rank of Staff Comdr in H M's Fleet, with Seniority of 16th inst.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of the 22nd Feb 1870, and 29th Nov 1879, Lieut W F Snowden has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

Admiralty, June 24.

The following promotions have been made from the 23rd inst :—

Commanders : L C Keppel, H B Stewart and M J Dunlop, to be Captains in H M's Fleet.

Lieuts : H F H Hallett, S L Osborne, W R Clatterbuck, and J L Hammet, to be Commanders in H M's Fleet.

Sub-Lieuts : H E Kellett, H R F Floyd, W V Asson, P G V Vander B-l, H Cherrington, O Young, R J Bain, F M Royds, B C Kingsford, J H C East, and J Hosner, to be Lieuts in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 25.

Royal Artillery, Captain T Gaskell, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice F Howard, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as an Adjt of Auxiliary Artillery.

Captain W L Hutchinson, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice G Firebrace, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment as an Adjt of Auxiliary Artillery.

Captain H Geary, on the Seconded List, retires receiving a gratuity.

Lieut A C Bailward, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut, vice F R Thackeray, placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut C F Magrath, from temporary half-pay, to be Lieut, vice F T S Carter, deceased.

Lieut H H Champion, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut, vice G Bourke, placed upon the Seconded List.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Major, S Williams retires upon full-pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Staff, Lieut-Col and Bt Col H Rowlands, V C, C B, half-pay late 24th Foot, to be Asst Adjt and Qr-Mr-Genl, North British Dist., vice Major and Bt Col R H Buller, V C, C B, C M G, half-pay, late 60th Foot, transferred to another appointment.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col N Stevenson, half pay, late 87th Foot, to be Asst Adjt and Qr-Mr-Genl, Cork Dist, vice Major and Bt-Lieut-Col W T Goldsworthy, half-pay, late 91st Foot whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Major and Bt Lieut-Col W F Butler, C B, half-pay, late 69th Foot, to be Asst Adjt and Qr-Mr-Genl, Western Dist, vice Lieut Col and Bt Col F F Hamilton, C B, half-pay, late 4th Foot whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

India Office, 24th June, 1880

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Govts in India :—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.
To be Lieutenants.

Sub-Lieut F L Jones, 54th Foot. Dated 24th April, 1877, but to rank from 10th September, 1877.

Sub-Lieut George Jocelyn Shaw, 18th Foot. Dated 3rd July 1877, but to rank from 1st April, 1878.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.
To be Lieutenant.

Lieut G Fitz A Gavin, 15th Hussars. Dated 10th Oct, 1878, but to rank from 10th Sept, 1875.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BAKER—June 18th, at 4, Summerfield, Underhill Road, Dulwich, near London, the wife of W. A. Baker, Esq., Manager, National Bank of India, Ld., Bombay, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MORRISON—July 6th, at Bombay, George Rowley Morrison, aged 23.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1880.

FRENCH juries have often drawn down upon themselves a good deal of animadversion through their habit of seeing extenuating circumstances in the most atrocious crimes. But we doubt if any French jury ever distinguished itself more in this line than the jury which has just in Calcutta strongly recommended to mercy George Nairns, a seaman who murdered a policeman in that city a little time ago. Nairns was with a party of sailors ashore, and one of his comrades having become separated from the rest, was missed upon their return to their ship. The sailors concluded that their comrade had been arrested by the police—an erroneous idea as it happened—and they decided at once to return to the city and bring him back. When they landed, they searched in vain for their comrade, and finally missed their way. Nairns went up to a policeman on duty in Garden Reach, and asked him the way back to their ship. The unfortunate man not knowing English, could not give an intelligible answer. Nairns struck him on the head with a stick, and brought him to his knees. Thereupon taking hold of the poor man's beard he deliberately drew out a knife and cut his throat. He then made for the river, and swam to the ship, where he remarked that he had "done for the cooly." He was not drunk, though no doubt he had been drinking to a certain extent. On these facts the jury very properly found him guilty, but singularly enough, added a strong representation to mercy, not merely because he had previously borne a good character, but because "there was no premeditation whatever prior to the committal of the deed." Now, we frankly avow that this very circumstance forms, in our opinion, the worst feature of the crime. Where there is premeditation there has been, in all probability, a motive, and perhaps a provocation, however trivial. But to go up to a man and cut his throat without any motive whatever, out of mere wantonness, and without the slightest thought for the unfortunate man whose life he is taking, is to our mind a diabolical act which deprives the murderer, when the hour of his punishment arrives, of the slightest claim to sympathy or compassion. There is a good deal to be said for the abolition of capital punishment altogether; but while the gallows is a recognised institution, it is impossible to imagine any case in which it could be more righteously employed than in that of this man Nairns. We have always shrunk with a natural reluctance from uttering a word which might turn the scale against a wretch, however deserving of his fate, who is trembling between life and death. But for once we are constrained to proclaim the paramount necessity of administering stern and unfaltering justice to one whose crime, being without motive, is without palliation or excuse. We see with regret that the Calcutta press which has not a word to say against the jury for so strangely recommending that the extreme penalty of the law should not be applied in this case, has found abundant reasons for censuring Mr. Justice White for resisting and indirectly rebuking the ill-timed intercession for mercy. Even the *Statesman* assails the Judge and flatters the weak sentimentalism of the jury. If this be the tone of the local press, it is necessary that newspapers, not influenced by local feeling, should speak out decisively, and say in the most emphatic language that in this case justice will not be done if George Nairns be not hanged.

AT a recent meeting of the Society of Arts Captain C. Foot, R. N., who is now in Bombay in command of H. M. S. Ruby, read a very interesting paper on "Transports and Trading Centres for Eastern Equatorial Africa." Captain Foot, who sails to-day once more for Zanzibar, was very well qualified to give a sound and valuable opinion with regard to the questions relating to the development of trade in the region of Africa, to which his observations particularly referred. He has had a personal acquaintance with Zanzibar, Natal, and Zululand. Last autumn he organised a little expedition into the interior; and in the paper read before the Society of Arts he gives a very graphic account of the country through which he passed, and of its capabilities. The popular impression is that a great belt of low-lying country between the central table land and the sea is the seat of a deadly malaria generally fatal to Europeans, and impassable to beasts of burden, which invariably fall a victim, either to the climate or the tsetse fly. But this description is too general to be exact with regard to the whole coast. In some places the highlands almost touch the coast line. Captain Foot landed at Saadami a few hours after leaving Zanzibar in a native *dhow*; and a march of about twenty miles placed him at once on an elevation of eight hundred or a thousand feet above the sea level. A hundred and sixty miles further on, after passing through a country which he describes as being highly cultivated in some places, he passed a range of hills five thousand feet high. The country then for some two hundred miles further inland attains an elevation of three thousand four hundred feet, or rather less than that of Mahableshwar. In this region, at Mpwapwa, the Church Missionary Society has a station. From that point the traveller went some distance south and west, visited one or two lakes, passed through the Forest of the Lion, and returning to the coast by a route different from that along which he had passed on his way inland. The general result of his observations of the country appears to be that it is possessed of the raw materials for extensive and lucrative commerce. He himself met with ivory, india-rubber, gum copal, bee's wax, hides, maize, sugarcane of the finest quality, cocoanuts, pepper, manioc, fibre for matting and ropes, oilseeds of various kinds, rice, beans, tobacco and cotton. But when it is found that the mere transport of a ton of goods to Tanganyika costs at the present time the enormous sum of £500, it is clear that something must be done to substitute quadrupeds for men as beasts of burden. There is no organised system of transport between the interior and the coast. Both imports and exports have to be carried on the backs of native porters hired at five dollars a month when white men are the employers, but receiving their food only when they are the slaves of Arab merchants. Captain Foot was accompanied by a little party of eleven men, and to get even that small number together took him many days, although the influence of such authority as the British Consul possessed was brought to bear in his favour. The men, when got together, had to be medically examined, lest weak points should become apparent a few days after the party had set out. They had to be sworn to an agreement at the Consulate; then an advance was given them, which entailed the necessity of allowing them time to spend it. Arms and ammunition had to be purchased, various kinds of cloth and beads to be bought, to procure means of subsistence on the journey, and of course had to be carried forward. A certain amount of drill has to be given to the porters so that they may know how to avoid accidents with the arms, which they insist shall be provided for them, though it is very certain that in any emergency they will throw away their loads and their guns, and make off into the bush as the readiest means of keeping out of trouble. When all this labour and expense had to be undergone, to enable a single individual to march a couple of hundred miles up country, we may judge what obstacles stand in the way of the development of commerce in that region as matters now stand. Captain Foot says the attempt on the part of the European to compete with the Arab trader who deals, by the way, in slaves, would be simply futile, and he is evidently right. The sea-borne slave trade is now at an end, but some three or four thousand slaves are brought nevertheless to the coast every year, the only difference being that they are not now, as formerly, chained in gangs. Slaves are the ready money of commerce in that country.

Of course a railway or a macadamised road from the coast to the inland district would alter the whole aspect of affairs at once. But unfortunately there is little prospect of the immense outlay necessary for the project being undertaken by any European State, and still less by the Arabs or the natives. Captain Foot suggests that the missionary societies and philanthropical associations formed by those who are anxious to finally stamp out the slave-trade by the competition of legitimate commerce, should establish at fixed points little centres of civilization along the route from the coast to the lakes. He also suggests that natives should be enrolled under an agreement to serve for a specified time, receiving an increment of pay each year, and that they be employed as occasion presents itself in the regular transport of goods from station to station in opening pathways, in the making of roads, and so on. He thinks that it is quite possible to bind the natives of this part of the country together by the bonds of discipline; and he points to the success of the attempt to organise an army for the Sultan of Zanzibar by Lieut. Mathews. Gradually the human carriers might be supplemented by elephants, mules, bullocks, and donkeys. The tsetse fly is not to be found in every district, and where the wild buffalo has been driven out, the tsetse fly disappears. The Indian elephant has, he thinks, been proved to be tsetse proof. The experiment of sending elephants with the King of the Belgians' expedition was successful up to a certain point, though in part of the route over which they were carried both food and water were unwholesome, and all of the elephants but two perished from the consequence of the forced march and the want of proper food. We hear that the Indian elephant has proved to be a great coward in presence of the wild elephants of Africa. The expectations originally entertained from the employment of tame elephants of this country to investigate and subdue the African elephant have come to nought. Mr. Carter, who was in charge of the elephants, had reason to complain of what he terms the "miserable Bombay *mahouts*, who, I don't think, would go near a wild rat." However, the experiment has been so far encouraging that we believe it is the intention of the organisers of the Belgian expedition to import more elephants from India. Those which were first employed were able to carry very large loads, and they rendered the greatest service to the expedition. We hear from another source that the Belgians engaged in this gallant attempt to introduce civilization into the dark continent do not enjoy the moral authority with the natives which is possessed by English and French travellers. It appears to be understood that the State of which they are the representatives is not at all so formidable as France or England. It is strange this feeling should somehow get abroad amongst African savages to whom Lord Salisbury's "large maps" are unknown. Yet so it is. Besides elephants it appears that oxen withstand the climate, and Algerian mules imported direct from the Mediterranean have done very well. But the natives are profoundly ignorant of the proper means of keeping these animals in health and condition. The black water buffalo, so common in Bombay, is also suggested as likely to endure the climate. It seems to us that Captain Foot's proposal for the establishment of trading centres within easy distances of each other along the line from the coast to the lakes is practical, and deserves warm encouragement. We have always held that the development of Eastern Africa ought in a great measure to fall by the nature of things to the intelligence and enterprise of Western India. Already most of the trade of Zanzibar and the coast line is in the hands of Banias and other natives of this city. But what is wanted is to organise the means of tapping the interior, and if the enterprising merchants of this city turn their attention in that direction, a great deal can be done, it seems to us, upon the lines laid down by Captain Foot. Railways and fine roads are not yet to be thought of; but it ought not to be impossible to establish rest-houses, each with its little staff of carriers at twenty mile intervals, through the interior on to the lakes. And in this way merchandise would be conveyed with some degree of security and at a reasonable cost both ways. It would be necessary no doubt to conciliate the natives around each station; but the task would be by no means difficult if men of tact were employed to organise matters. The opening up of the great central region of Africa is only a question of time; but the time will be greatly abridged if the public, European and native, of this Presidency once begin to take an active interest in the task.

IT cannot be said that the Gladstone Ministry is on a bed of roses. The Bradlaugh incident, and the defeat on the Local Option motion, are only a part of the troubles which have recently beset it; and now the Irish difficulty appears to have entered on a new phase. The Government having taken the bold step of introducing an Irish Compensation Bill, giving County Court judges power to grant compensation to tenants evicted for non-payment of rent, receives the fire of the upholders of the rights of property on the one hand, and that of the Irish members, who are anxious to vindicate the security of the tenants in a more thorough fashion, on the other. The Marquis of Lansdowne has resigned office, and we have lost his services as Under-Secretary for India, because he believes that Mr. Gladstone has gone too far, while the Home Rule members oppose the Government Bill, because it has not gone far enough. The principle involved is very alarming or very harmless, according to the point of view from which it is examined. Mr. Gladstone's famous Land Bill gave the tenants who were evicted from their holdings, excepting for non payment of rent, or other breach of covenant, a right to compensation for unexhausted improvements. As nearly all improvements effected on farms in Ireland are the work of the tenants, this arrangement was calculated to give something like fixity of tenure in an indirect way to a great body of the farm holders. This act was regarded at the time as a bold step in recognition of the rights of the tenants. But the landlords soon found means to free themselves from the necessity of observing the provisions of the new law by "covenanting themselves out of the Act"—that is to say, they obliged their tenants to enter into an agreement by which it was arranged that neither party was to be bound by the terms of the Act. A simpler way of attaining the same object was taken by some other landlords. They enhanced the rents to a point which rendered it practically impossible for the tenant ever to keep out of his landlord's debt. Thus a ready excuse for eviction was always in existence, and the provisions of the Gladstone Land Act were rendered null. What is now proposed by the Bill introduced by the Government is to give the tenants evicted for non-payment of rent, when the non-payment arises, not through mere poverty, but through the exceptional distress arising out of the failure of the crops last year, compensation for unexhausted improvements, less the amount of the rent due. The more thoroughgoing advocates of the tenant's claims object that under the terms of this new Bill the landlords will still have a very extensive right of eviction, and that their power will be curtailed only where it is possible to prove that the exceptional distress arising from the famine period, and not ordinary poverty, or mere unwillingness was the cause of the non-payment of rent. The advocates of the landlords maintain that the act, in so far as it obliges them in a large number of cases to pay seven or even ten years' rental for unexhausted improvements to tenants who have not paid up their rent, virtually precludes them from taking any steps whatever for the enforcement of their right, and they see no difference between what is proposed and socialism pure and simple. It is for the Gladstone Cabinet to reconcile these conflicting representations, and to carry through some measure which will give to the tenants and to the landlords all that each can justly claim. But it is very certain that it will find it wholly impossible to satisfy both sides.

ONE of the gentlemen who favoured us with a contribution to the discussion about American cotton culture in Dharwar, suggested that even if that culture were to cease there would still be no diminution in the total supply of cotton from the Southern Mahratta Country, as the ryots would plant instead more indigenous cotton. This idea we believe to be a mistaken one. The introduction of American cotton into Dharwar has not affected the growth of the description known as "Coompta" to any appreciable extent, for since 1855 about 200,000 acres have been steadily planted with the latter, irrespective of the fluctuations in the area of land placed under the former. In point of fact the cultivation of the indigenous cotton depends a good deal upon the labour market. Foot roller ginning is a slow and tedious method of cleaning, so that if labour is scarce or expensive, or if at the sowing period the ryot should have on hand, as frequently happens, a balance of last year's sawginned Coompta kuppas, he will not put so much land under that cotton for the ensuing year. In short, about as much Coompta is already grown in the Dharwar district as the population is able to gin, and the American is consequently an extra cotton crop that has enriched the cultivators to an extent which pessimists about the condition of the Indian ryot would hardly credit. Besides a large area placed under American seed in the Bellary and adjacent districts of the Nizam's Dominions, the cultivation in Dharwar gradually increased, until in 1871 it reached 425,000 acres, without interfering with the growth of the indigenous description which had not in the least degree fallen off. The saw-gin enables the ryot to quickly prepare his produce for the market, and it is for that reason we believe that he has so readily adopted it. With reference to the question of extending railway communication to the Southern Mahratta Country, we would recommend the Chamber of Commerce to ask for information from Government as to the progress of the Sholapore-Dharwar Railway. That line was begun during Sir Richard Temple's administration, but has now, we regret to learn, been suspended; yet more than the Carwar or the Goa railways would the Sholapore extension benefit the Dharwar district, for it would connect it direct with the chief market and port of Western India.

WE hear from Mr. Mowat that from what he has learned at the India Office he is still sanguine that the departure of the mails may be fixed for Friday, so as to restore to Bombay the certain half holiday, the want of which has been for sometime back so severely felt by the mercantile community of this city.

LETTERS from home state that the season in Scotland is unusually fine. The crops promise well, and the farmers are generally hopeful. In England matters are not quite so satisfactory, the long drought having seriously injured some descriptions of produce. In the south of Ireland the season promises to be the best known for some years.

WE hear complaints from several passengers, home and out, with respect to the Egyptian transit. Time is lost in the starting of the trains, and Captain Roberts, of the P. and O. Company, has a great deal of trouble and anxiety in getting them off. It is but just to Mr. LeMesurier to say that he has instituted several improvements. But something more requires to be done.

THE stranding of the Venetia on a sand bank close to Jibel Zukur has drawn the attention of nautical men once more to the great risk to vessels passing through this narrow part of the Red Sea owing to the want of lighthouses. A lighthouse at Mocha, and another at Jibail would complete the system for the Red Sea and render navigation throughout comparatively safe. We believe the attention of the Government has been more than once called to the necessity of taking steps for the lighting of the narrow passages north of Perim, and it is assuredly high time that some practical steps were taken to give effect to the well founded representations made upon this point.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 25.

MR. GLADSTONE has not been in office two months; yet in the first great division of the Session he has been beaten by the large majority of 45. This defeat in a cause in which he had put forth the whole strength of his unrivalled powers of argument and persuasion, and had been aided by the vigorous eloquence of Mr. Bright, shows how unreal is the present traditional line of separation between parties, and how liable the powerful Ministry of Mr. Gladstone is to be overthrown by a coalition of Conservatives and Whigs as soon as it attempts to give free play to the affinities with Radicalism by which its leading members are distinguished. I grant that Mr. Gladstone could hardly have had a worse client than Mr. Bradlaugh, that "unsavoury subject" as the *Times* calls him, for this new political martyr is intensely disliked even by nine out of ten of the men who feel constrained on principle to defend him. But, on the other hand, I doubt if there is any truth in the assertion commonly made that the opponents of Mr. Bradlaugh are animated by religious prejudice and passion, and that, therefore, the result of this controversy gives no clue to the political sentiments of the majority of members of Parliament. I cannot find that Conservatives generally regard the Parliamentary oath as an essential part of the British Constitution, or that they would have had an invincible repugnance to extending to all sorts of people the privilege of making an affirmation which is now enjoyed by Quakers. Had, therefore, Mr. Gladstone, at the beginning of the Session, used his majority to carry a resolution in favour of substituting an affirmation which any one might make for the oath which involves the recognition of a Deity as the ruler of the world, he probably would not have encountered a determined resistance. But he gave offence from the first by trying to let Mr. Bradlaugh into the House of Commons by a side door. It may be desirable that the test of Theism should be done away with; but unquestionably the spirit of existing statutes is that no man shall be allowed to enter Parliament who does not believe in a God. Quakers are allowed to affirm, not because they do not believe, but because their reverence for the Deity is so profound that they will not swear by His name at all. It is absurd, therefore, to contend that a statute intended to give them relief could have been meant to relieve professed atheists also; and Mr. Gibson's legal argument, in the powerful speech he delivered in reply to Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday evening, showed that the letter as well as the spirit of the statutes is against Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to affirm. The Prime Minister holds an opposite opinion, but he voluntarily transferred the decision of the question to a select committee, which reported against Mr. Bradlaugh's claim, and he did not ask the House to reject the committee's report. Then Mr. Bradlaugh made up his mind to take the oath, and announced his intention of doing so in a very foolish letter, in which he ridiculed the solemn adjuration "so help me, God;" as idle and unmeaning. This letter was a distinct challenge to the House. It was a declaration that Mr. Bradlaugh delighted in the thought of outraging the feelings of every man who believes in a God, and of using the ceremony of oath-taking to cast ridicule upon oaths and all who sincerely reverenced them. This letter, which Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Bradlaugh himself have since affected to ignore altogether, naturally provoked the majority of members of the House of Commons to say that a man who defied them thus insolently should not be treated with any consideration. When, therefore, the second select committee reported against the claim to take the oath, but recommended, quite irregularly, that Mr. Bradlaugh should be permitted to affirm, the opinion began to prevail that under no circumstances should the member for Northampton be allowed to take his seat till he complied with the existing law in spirit as well as in letter or till Parliament deliberately altered the law to suit his case. The feeling against Mr. Bradlaugh was aggravated rather than weakened by the discovery that the Government were resolved to act upon the recommendation of the second committee although they had accepted the report of the first to a directly contrary effect. Mr. Bright's speech on Monday evening made matters worse. I noticed last week the truculent tone of Mr. Bright's remarks on landlords and landlordism at the Fishmongers' dinner; but on Monday he, in still more execrable taste, gave a political character to the Bradlaugh controversy by representing the attempt to keep Mr. Bradlaugh from taking his seat as an organized persecution by the upper classes, who "do not practise the Christian religion," to persecute a representative of the working classes, who "do not believe in its dogmas." This gratuitously offensive attack upon English society, and appeal to the worst passions of the revolutionary element of the population, shows how strongly Mr. Bright has recently felt the necessity of sinking the statesman in the agitator. He is quite as ferocious now against "the upper classes" as he was forty years ago in the earlier stages of the anti-corn law agitation. Yet a few years ago Mr. Bright was supposed to have outlived political passion, to have carried all the measures he cared much about, and to be inclining towards that form of moderate Liberalism which is of so contented a kind that it hardly differs from Conservatism. Indeed, the joke at the Reform Club about him was that he was much annoyed at the promotion of Mr. Forster to the Cabinet, and no one supposed him to have the slightest sympathy with the modern Radicals who are led by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain. But ambition differs from other passions in never losing its force, and one can well conceive that so ambitious a man as Mr. Bright could not bear to regard himself as an exhausted volcano, or to see the influence he once wielded over the democracy slipping from his hands into those of younger and more daring politicians. Mr. Chamberlain, in fact, has been to him what Clémenceau has been to Gambetta, and, just as Gambetta has adopted the amnesty for fear of being supplanted in popular favour by his new rival, so Mr. Bright has thrown himself into the arms of the English Democrats, and espoused their cause with all the violence of his nature; because he found that, if he did not do so, he would soon become a name, respected indeed for what he had done in the past but possessing no authority in the present times. His intervention in the Bradlaugh debate did his new allies little good. His speech stirred the Opposition to a frenzy of irritation, and Mr. Stanhope, springing to his feet, made on the spur of the moment a telling reply, asking in indignant tones where was the Christianity, where the justice, where the spirit of toleration of a Minister who dared to claim for himself a monopoly of all the virtues and to brand his opponents as a class with the most odious imputations? It is certain that Mr. Bright's speech cost the Government many a vote, for it alarmed all prudent men by letting them see the real aims of the democratic party, which does not scruple to use such an instrument as Mr. Bradlaugh for the purpose of breaking down the social fabric in England. Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday evening tried to do away with the effect of Mr. Bright's indiscretion by making a sort of apology for his colleague and speaking himself in the most guarded and inoffensive manner; and no doubt his speech would have won a victory for his side if it had been delivered a month ago, before Mr. Bradlaugh had insulted the House. But all Mr. Gladstone's ingenuity could not persuade members to believe that the House of Commons had no other duty than to look on while the oath was taken, after two committees had reported, one that Mr. Bradlaugh should not be allowed to affirm, and the other that he should not be allowed to take the oath. So well, however, did the Prime Minister speak, and so confident did he and others feel that his majority would not desert him when he had once pronounced an unequivocal opinion, that, when he sat down, Mr. Bradlaugh hurried out of the House to telegraph to his friends that he had won the day. The Conservatives themselves did not hope for a majority in the division; and their exultation was all the greater when they found they had beaten the Ministry by 45. In the shouts that went up from the Opposition side of the House when

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE WAR EXPENDITURE EXPECTED TO REACH FIFTEEN MILLIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

Lord Hartington's announcement in the Commons on Monday last regarding the papers supplied by the Government of India, showing the war expenditure must, the *Pioneer* says, be interpreted that further revelations have yet to be made. It now appears that the total cost of the war is likely to reach a sum, not of five-and-a-half millions, as represented in the Budget, and not of ten millions, as indicated by the despatch of May 4, but of about fifteen millions over and above cost of frontier railways. It has been ascertained that up to the 31st March, instead of three and-a-half millions, as shown by the regular estimates of the Budget statement, the actual outgoings from civil treasuries had amounted to nine-and-a-half millions sterling.

AFFAIRS IN KOHISTAN.

General Charles Gough's force will shortly advance and hold a strong position commanding the Kohistan road. The arrival of Mahomed Azim at Charikar was followed by a rumour that Abdul Rahman himself had reached that place. This is untrue as up to the 7th he certainly had not left Kinjan.

TYRANNY OF ABDUL RAHMAN.

City merchants receive reports complaining of the Sirdar's behaviour which is described as grossly oppressive. The villages between Kunduz and Kinjan are deserted by the inhabitants, who feared Abdul's tyranny.

ATTACK BY PATHANS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

On Saturday afternoon Dr. Eaton, 16th N. I., and Lieutenant Slater, R. E., while proceeding with three Sind Horse sowars from the Chuppar mountain to Kutch were fired at by a party of Pathans, believed to be Panizai Kakars, concealed behind some rocks. Dr. Eaton's horse was killed and Lieutenant Slater's horse and a sowar's horse were mortally wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE DEFICIT IN THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Further official correspondence relating to the deficit in the Indian Budget has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. In a minute by Sir John Strachey he attributes the failure he made in the estimates to his ignorance of the current actual cost of the war—ignorance mainly due to the defective system of keeping the military accounts. In a despatch by the Viceroy, dated June 1st, he says the errors cannot be explained by reference only to defects in the system of keeping the accounts, or to mistakes of individual subordinate officers; and that it is incumbent on the Indian Government to make a rigid scrutiny with the view of preventing the recurrence of such serious errors.

LORD HARTINGTON'S DESPATCH ON THE INDIAN DEFICIT.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Among the official correspondence on the Indian deficit is printed a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 7th June, replying to a letter from the Indian Government of the 4th March, in which the explanations offered, Lord Hartington considers are unsatisfactory and insufficient. His Lordship further says that the estimates of 1880-81 were not sufficient even to meet the outstanding charges of 1879-80; he is therefore unable to understand how the Indian Government arrived at the conclusion that there was no apparent cause to distrust the adequacy of the estimates prepared by the Department of Controller of Military Accounts.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JULY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

ADEN, JULY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla, Captain Dodero, left Aden on Saturday afternoon, the 10th instant, for Bombay.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with hardening tendency. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	79¼
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	98½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....	119¾
Bar Silver	52½

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Fernwood.

MAJOR GENERAL FULLER, Architectural Engineer to Government, who had proceeded on furlough to Europe, returned to Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer.

THE *Englishman* hears that Captain Cole, R. E., Simla, has been, or is about to be, appointed Conservator of ancient monuments and antiquities in India.

IF we need a new scientific frontier, says the Lahore paper, the following on this side might answer:—The Kabul river from Michni to Basawal, next a line through Pesh Bolak to the crest of the Safed Koh due south of that village, and that line continued south to the Kurrup river at Balishkhel and then along the river to Thal. With railways to Peshawur and Kohat, and good roads from these stations and Balishkhel and Pesh Bolak to Maidan, we should have a scientific frontier that would at least be unassailable from Kabul by either Kurram or Khyber, and, if in Maidan we had a strong fort and magazine, we should need no large garrison between it and Rawulpindi. In time even the posts between it and Peshawar might be dispensed with, as the disarming of the Afridis and Uraksais would be the easiest thing in the world. Even now, by preventing these tribes from grazing their cattle in the Peshawur and Kohat valleys, we could greatly inconvenience them, and if we occupied their summer quarters they must submit or starve.

THE *Madras Mail* makes some remarks, intended, to be withering with reference to the Rumpa rebellion. The *Mail* thinks it is hardly fair of Madras officers to grumble at their Presidency Contingent being kept so far to the rear in Afghanistan, and deprived of the chance of distinguishing itself in the field against our Hydra-headed antagonists there, when they have such an exciting and eventful campaign going on just at home, such brilliant opportunities of distinguishing themselves opening at their very doors, and all to themselves too. The laurels gained in the jungles and on the hills of Rumpa will wreathe no rival brows; the exploits of British armies against the savages of Ashanti and Zululand sink into insignificance beside the deeds of our Ramaswamies in the face of the Rumpa rebel hordes. It is astonishing that amidst the applause and rewards showered on the heroes who have not conquered Afghanistan, it seems to have escaped notice that for the past seven long months a small force of 2,500 Madras sepoys, with twenty European officers, have actually held at bay nearly one hundred rebels, armed with various descriptions of deadly weapons, and equipped with one lungooteo apiece at least. The Field Force at present operating in Rumpa is composed of five regiments of Madras native infantry, viz., the 5th, 17th, 29th, 36th, and 39th Regiments, with the 3rd Regiment of Infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent, with two companies of Sappers, and a due proportion of Engineer officers. But out of the above no less than 650 men are on the sick list, ministered to by four surgeons and twelve hospital assistants. These latter have, indeed, borne the brunt of this brilliant campaign; for though there are no Ghazis in Rumpa, nor have the rebels inflicted any loss on our troops in fight (for they have never fought at all) the malaria of the jungles has proved a more formidable and more fatal foe.

THE *World* announces that Lady Ripon is far from well, but intends to join the Viceroy in September.

THE Egyptian Government has been daily paying the judgment creditors in full, with 12 per cent. interest, and all creditors under £250 without judgments will be paid in full in cash this month.

COLONEL SIR POMEROY COLLEY, who has proceeded to the Cape to take up the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Natal, is to be recommended for the local rank of Major General while holding this office.

IN order to fill vacancies existing in the Indian Staff Corps, subalterns of the Royal Marines have been again invited to volunteer for these appointments, and a further number of ten will be permitted to resign their commissions in the Marines for this purpose.

MR. GLADSTONE, in reply to Mr. Cross, stated in the House of Commons that the Government were not yet in possession of sufficient information to enable them to state the amount or the probable apportionment as between England and India of the expenses of the Afghan war.

Vanity Fair states that Lord Braybourne will succeed the Duke of Buckingham as Governor of Madras. "The Duke of Buckingham is the gentleman who has misgoverned Madras since 1875." Lord Braybourne is the gentleman who has long been known as Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen.

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India from the 1st of April to the end of June has been Rs. 85,86,930, the average selling rate of the bills having been just that calculated for in the budget, 1s. 8d. The total amount of bills sold has been £4 341,307, out of an estimated total of £16,960,000.

THE *Whitehall Review* says that Lieutenant Colonel J. W. H. Johnstone, Bengal Staff Corps, is to be recommended to the notice of Her Majesty for appointment to the Order of the Bath or Star of India, in recognition of the brilliant services performed by him in relieving the besieged garrison of Kohima Magra hills last October.

THE *Whitehall Review* says—Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., after a long and most useful service in India, will shortly vacate his political appointment and return to England, bidding good-bye to a country in which he is held deservedly in esteem and the interests of which it has ever been his study to promote. Sir Henry is to have the Star of India.

A PARLIAMENTARY Paper has been published "On the Conduct of Troops in South Africa," containing, among other documents, a long and detailed despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Secretary of State for War, in which the General traverses the latest statements upon the above subject of Dr. Russell, who has not yet had time to make any rejoinder.

THE three fast cruisers, Leander, Arethusa, and Phaeton, which are to be built by Messrs. Napier for the Royal Navy, were designed and named under the authority of the late Admiralty Board, and the only duty in connection with these ships which has devolved upon the present Board has been the acceptance of the tender for their construction. The vessels will each cost 130,000*l*.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY presided at a meeting at the Royal United Service Institution, at which Lieutenant D. C. Dean Pitt read a paper on the subject of transport service. Sir Garnet Wolseley, in the discussion which followed, said it would be found that those expeditions which fared worst were those in which the arrangements of the transport service had not been completely worked out in detail.

THE *United Service Gazette* says:—We understand that His Royal Highness has great difficulty in deciding, among the names of so many deserving officers, on whom to confer the vacant reward for distinguished military services, but we believe that Major-General C. W. Thompson, who took out the 7th Dragoon Guards on its last Indian tour, and brought it back in a very efficient state after ten years' service, is very likely to be selected for this pension.

IN the House of Commons on June 21, the Marquis of Hartington, in answer to Mr. Schreiber, said that as far as he was able to ascertain there never had been any proposal to assimilate the pensions of the Indian Staff Corps to the special pensions granted under the warrant of September, 1878, to officers formerly in the Indian Service, but now in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers and in the new Line regiments of infantry and cavalry.

SIR B. LEIGHTON having in the House of Commons asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as reported, that Abdul Rahman was accompanied in Afghanistan by a Russian official, the Marquis of Hartington said—The first telegram, in March, stated that Abdul Rahman was accompanied by Russian officers, but that information has never been confirmed since. So far as we know, there is no reason to suppose that any Russian accompanies Abdul Rahman.

Truth says:—If Turkey cannot be just to her creditors, she can be generous to her friends. At the Sultan's palace, the value of the diamond *parure* given to Lady Layard is put down at eight thousand Turkish liras, or £7,200 sterling. This present was made privately. A couple of pieces of old china were somewhat ostentatiously sent on board the Helicon as a parting gift. Lady Layard had already received the decoration of the Order of Chefkat ("succour"), set in diamonds, valued at several thousands of pounds. This decoration she received Royal permission to accept and wear.

Truth says:—MR. Allcroft, the chairman of the fanatical anti-Ripon meeting at Exeter Hall, declared that England "would not submit to the appointment of a Papist Viceroy, seeing that on that very day, at the battle of Waterloo, she had defeated a Papist Emperor." This remark is just as silly, ignorant, and injudicious as one would expect from such people in such a place, for it is very well known that a large proportion of our troops at Waterloo consisted of Irish Catholics. The speeches were altogether quite worthy of the agitation—*i. e.*, as idiotic as they well could be.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that news has been received at the Embassy there of further atrocities committed by the Kurds on the Christian population in Armenia, where the local authorities are not doing anything for the protection of the sufferers. At Diarbekir there have been disturbances brought about by the famine. On the 15th ult. about 3,000 starving people pillaged the Government grain depôt and other stores. The military restored order, but not before twenty people were killed. The populace made another attack on a grain warehouse. The proprietor repulsed the attack, and several persons were wounded.

MR. COURTNEY asked the First Lord of the Treasury in the House of Commons on June 21 whether it was intended to require from the, Indian Government the repayment during the current financial year of the quota of the sum of two millions advanced in 1879 upon condition of repayment in seven annual instalments. Mr. Gladstone replied—This inquiry raises part of a very important question which Her Majesty's Government will have to consider. I believe I am correct in saying that the remission of the payment can only be effected by an Act of Parliament, which of course, will bring the matter under the consideration of the House.

MESSRS. ALLAN, of the well-known line of Transatlantic steamers, have sent to several members of Parliament a telegram which states that, from advices they have received from their French correspondents, they learn that the French Government intend during the week the mail left to propose a law providing for the payment of one and a half francs per ton on every ton of new shipping built in France for each thousand miles traversed in voyages to and from France. This would be equivalent to a bounty of about 2,000*l* for voyages on the class of steamers the Messrs. Allan employ between France and South America. It is further stated that some of the large French shipping companies have arranged to double their fleets as soon as the new law is passed.

AN uproarious meeting was held on the night of the 18 h June at Exeter Hall, the object being to protest against the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to the Viceroyalty of India. Mr. J. D. Allcroft presided, and amongst those present on the platform were Lord Oranmore and Browne, Sir A. Cotton, General Wilkinson, Sir George Lawrence, C. B., and a large number of clergy and dissenting ministers. It was apparent from the first that the Roman Catholic element was well represented. These gentlemen at times gave proofs of their dissent from the utterances of the various speakers, and the result was a free fight every few minutes. One young gentleman, apparently a native of India, ran on to the platform, but before he could speak he was seized by several persons, and although he laid hold of the rails was dislodged and thrown over the stairs. Subsequently a clergyman essayed to harangue from the body of the hall. Cries of "Turn him out" were immediately raised, and notwithstanding that he fought gallantly he was forcibly ejected, having been rather roughly handled. In the end it was agreed to memorialise Her Majesty the Queen and likewise Parliament on the subject of the appointment of the noble marquis.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* has something to say about the appointment of Mr. Primrose to the Private Secretaryship to the Viceroy:—"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," but a primrose is the only flower which can charm the nose of the Premier. It is the berry of the choicest rose in the Liberal garden, and what wonder if it be selected for the button-hole of the Marquis of Ripon by the official *bouquetier*. It was all but decided that a very excellent officer should be appointed to the Viceroy's staff in the capacity of Secretary, vice Gordon, en route for China. The condition of Cashmere, the state of the Army, the report of the Commission, the future commands, and the organization of military India are each and all subjects of the very highest Imperial moment, needing a diligent consideration founded on exact knowledge, professional intelligence, and deep interest on the part of those who have to decide upon them. Mr. Primrose is, no doubt, in full possession of the share of family ability. His cousin, Lord Rosebery's brother, is performing the functions of a military attaché with a decent success which justifies the hope that the new Secretary to the Indian Government may be up to his work in course of time. But it is almost appalling to think that the fact of a young nobleman having subscribed largely to help a politician and political party to meet election expenses, should have a prodigious influence on the career of the great official satrap who represents the Empress of India to two hundred and fifty millions of her subjects. It is, we believe, an open secret that Colonel Lyttelton Annesley, whose knowledge of India and Indians, and of military matters, is of exceptional depth and breadth, was named for the post vacated by Colonel Gordon, and that he would have accepted it, but that it was suddenly discovered that Lord Rosebery would like Mr. Primrose to fill the place, and that Colonel Annesley was a member of a political club, the members of which are not bound to support Mr. Gladstone.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting).

Band, H. M's. Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).

Town Council, 3 p. m.

Embarkation of the 2-11th Regiment at Prince's Dock, 6 a. m.

Portuguese Consul Defamation Case, Fort Police Court, 2-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday—Rohilla (s), from London; Trafalgar, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th:—Wistow Hall (s), to Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Wistow Hall left the dock on the 11th and the S. S. Ellora entered the dock yesterday.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A hack buggy driver, named Samsoo Abdoola, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for rash and negligent driving on the day previous at the Falkland Road.

CARRYING EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—Megjee Luckumsing, the tindal of a boat, was yesterday fined Rs. 12 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for carrying a greater number of passengers than his boat is licensed to carry.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Pandoo Sabajee, a *ghorawalla* in the employ of Babajee Dhondatrao, was seriously injured on Sunday last on his forehead and face by several kicks which he received while grooming his master's horse. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Rama Pandoo, a servant in the employ of Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing thirty-nine pearls, one diamond, and Rs. 5 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 155, the property of prisoner's master. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF THE VACCINATION ACT.—Dhondy Ramsett and five others were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for neglecting to have their children vaccinated within the time provided by the Act, and three others were fined Rs. 2 each for neglecting to bring their children for inspection eight days after they had been vaccinated.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting):—

March .....Turner.
Overture .....The Bohemian Girl.....Balfe.
Finale .....Belisario.....Donizzetti.
Waltz .....Hilda.....D'Godfrey.
Quadrille.....Un Ballo in Maschera .....Strauss.
Galop.....Wire Wurr .....O Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHEATING.—A noted character, named Luckmidas Trickum, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of dishonestly inducing Nursey Dewjee to deliver to him (prisoner) the sum of Rs. 4 by falsely representing to Nursey Dewjee that the Rs. 4 was to pay Mr. Inspector Longdon who had enquired into a case of assault in which Nursey Sewjee was implicated a few days ago. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ACTION FOR DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.—In the matter of the action for defamation of character brought by Samuel Essajee against Venayek Crustnarao, we are requested to mention that Mr. Cooper stated the question of sending the case to be tried at the Sessions would depend on the result of his (Mr. Cooper's) satisfying himself on a legal point, viz., whether he possessed the power to issue a commission for the examination of witnesses at Aden. If he found that he had no such power he would be under the necessity of sending the case to the High Court, but if he did possess such power, he would be able to dispose of the case himself.

A FRACAS BETWEEN EUROPEAN AND MANILLA SEAMEN.—On Sunday last Hanooman Lane in the native town was the scene of a general fight between a number of European and Manilla seamen, but owing to the prompt assistance rendered by Inspectors Jones and Longdon and other European police officers the fight was quietly quelled, and the principal offenders, three Europeans and three Manilla men, were taken into custody, several others having run away. During the affray in which sticks, knives, and stones were freely used, several men on both sides did not escape without being more or less injured. The six men were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being drunk and disorderly in a public place and convicted. The three European seamen who are about to proceed to sea in a few days were fined Rs. 10 each, the other three Manilla men were sentenced each to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and further to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

DACOITS ARRESTED.—Vittoo bin Ramjee Goray, by caste a Koli and resident of the village of Panchalay, talooka Jooner, who committed dacoity along with seven others at Petta Ambagaum about five months ago, and since which, he has been at large was, on Friday last, arrested by the police at the village of Panchalay. He will be placed on his trial before the Magistrate. The Railway Police have arrested ten persons at Lanowlie who had in their possession booty which was taken in a dacoity which they had committed at the village of Magagoan, Petta Moolsee.—*Poona Observer.*

THE MURDER OF THE KOOLKURNEE.—We understand that every possible enquiry into the murder of the koolkurnee, of the village of Madvee, of the Havali talooka, has been made by the Police; Mr. W. G. Cotgrave, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, had also proceeded thither, and it was alleged in the course of the enquiry that the koolkurnee, Ballajee Shamrow, was murdered by wounding him first in the head with stones, and afterwards tying him in a fisherman's net with stones placed in it and throwing him into the stream of water called Chinch Khoot near Khurrukwasla. Three persons have been arrested,—a police patel named Narrain Manajee, Kessew bin Kristna, and Bapoo bin Krishna Pyboodey—all of whom are now in the custody of the police. The further enquiry into the case will be instituted at the villages of Khurrukwasla.—*Poona Observer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Rohilla, Commander Wm. Barratt, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at five o'clock with the English Mails of the 25th June. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Major General Fuller	Mr Manley
Lieut Justice	Mr Marr
Capt Phayre	Mr Harris
Mrs and Miss George	Mr Rojak
Mr and Mrs Wild and child	Mr Heise,
r Wilson	

FROM BRINDISI.

Rev J Fennell	Mr E Daniell
Capt Joseph	Mr Gahan
Mr and Mrs Steel	Mr Plowden
Mr and Mrs Upton	Mr Rawlings
Mr Primrose	Mr Sharp
Dr Goldsmith	Mr Richmond
Mr Crawford	Mr Adams
Mr Cunningham	Mr Ormrod.
Mr C Daniell	

FROM ADEN.

Mr Ryan	Mr Fitzgerald.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 19TH TO 25TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales on June 24th visited East London and formally opened a public garden at Whitechapel.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught on the same day opened a new extension of the Victoria Docks.

A State Ball was given by the Queen's command at Buckingham Palace on June 23.

In the House of Lords on the 18th June, Lord Norton drew attention to the advanced subjects, included in the fourth schedule of the new Educational Code, and moved an Address to the Crown, praying for the omission of the schedule. The Bishop of Exeter supported the motion, as did also the Dukes of Richmond and Somerset, while the Duke of Argyll and Earl Spencer opposed it. Upon a division, the motion was carried by 98 to 50. The report on the Burials Bill was agreed to, after some conversation. On the 21st Lord Leitrim having appealed to the Government for protection for landlords in Ireland, Earl Spencer said the Government would not fail to perform its duty. On 22nd Earl Spencer, on the part of the Government, acceded to a motion of Lord Annesly for a return of the number of evictions for non-payment of rent in Ireland during the years 1878 and 1879. On the night of the 24th the Bishop of Peterborough stated some objections to the Burials Bill, which provoked a rejoinder from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord Beaconsfield thought the Bill was unwise and unjust, but would not oppose it. After some further discussion, the Bill was read a third time.

The House of Commons had a morning sitting on the 18th. Mr. Parnell objected to proceeding with the Committee on the Irish Distress Bill so shortly after the second reading, and Mr. Gladstone consented to defer proceeding with it. Mr. Gladstone then moved the second reading of the Savings Bank Bill, the details of which he explained at some length. Mr. W. Fowler and Sir J. Lubbock raised objections to the Bill, and the debate was adjourned. In the evening, Sir W. Lawson proposed his resolution in favour of Local Option in respect of licensing public-houses, and, after an animated debate, the resolution was carried by 229 to 203. In the House of Commons, on the 21st, Mr. Labouchere moved a resolution that Mr. Bradlaugh be allowed to affirm, to which Sir H. Gifford moved an opposing amendment. The debate was continued and Mr. Bright made an animated speech, attacking the Conservative party for, as usual, resisting the claims of justice and generosity. Mr. E. Stanhope vigorously replied on the anti-Christian bitterness of Mr. Bright towards his political opponents, and the debate was then adjourned. On Tuesday the debate was resumed by Mr. Gladstone, who supported the motion on the ground that the House had no authority to prevent the oath from being administered. Upon a division 230 votes were given for Mr. Labouchere's motion and 275 against it. On Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself to be sworn, and, being informed by the speaker of the previous resolution of the House, he was ordered to withdraw. He was subsequently permitted to address the House from the bar, and afterwards re-appeared at the table. Refusing to retire, he was ordered into the custody of the Serjeant-at Arms, a vote to that effect being carried by 274 to 7. On the night of the 24th Sir S Northcote —the Premier stating that he was not in a position to offer advice on the subject—moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be discharged from custody, the House having sufficiently asserted its authority. The motion was at once agreed to. Mr. Gladstone then moved the second reading of the Budget Bill and explained certain proposed modifications. Sir S. Northcote adversely criticised the Supplementary Budget, and the debate was continued for several hours. After a reply from Mr. Gladstone, the Bill eventually was read a second time. The Merchant Seamen Payment of Wages Bill was considered in committee, and several other Bills were forwarded a stage.

Sir R. Peel has issued an address as a Conservative candidate for the representation of Gravesend.

The petition against the return of Mr. Phipps at Westbury has been dismissed. Mr. Price's election for Tewkesbury has been declared void. The Judges have declared the return of Mr. W. Wren for Wallingford, void on account of bribery by his agents, but acquitted Mr. Wren of personal illegality. The return of Mr. Callan for Louth has been confirmed, and the petition dismissed with costs. The Judges have decided that the election of Messrs. Brocklehurst and Chadwick, at Macclesfield, was void by reason of bribery by their agents. The petition against the return for Salisbury has been dismissed.

The deaths are announced of Mr. R. Dalgleish, who was for many years M.P. for Glasgow; of the Earl of Kilmorey, aged 94; of the Hon. Mrs. Bernal Osborne, mother of the Duchess of St. Albans; and of Mr. C. G. Lewis, an eminent engraver.

In the cricket match between Cambridge University and Surrey, the former was successful, winning by seven wickets. The match between Oxford University and Middlesex was concluded on Saturday, the county winning by 52 runs. Nottingham defeated Lancashire with five wickets to fall. Marylebone Club defeated Cambridge University by 49 runs.

During a storm which visited South Wales on Friday last a farmer was killed by lightning in Carmarthenshire. A violent storm burst over Nottingham on Tuesday. Three men working on the railway were struck by lightning, and one was killed. A boy also was killed while running to seek shelter.

A bridge on the Midland Railway between Hay and Glasbury fell on Thursday night while a goods train was passing over it. The engine driver was killed and the fireman dangerously injured.

In the Court of Appeal on the 24th the case of the Tichborne claimant was revived, the application being to obtain a decision that the two sentences of seven years' penal servitude on two distinct counts of an indictment were concurrent and not accumulative. The case was not concluded.

A convict undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for passing counterfeit coin has confessed that he perpetrated a double murder—that of Mrs. Squires and her daughter, at Hoxton, in July, 1872.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Kilmorey; Sir Thos. Kirkpatrick; R. Dalglish, late M. P. for Glasgow; Baroness de Bertouch; Lady Harriet Jane Herbert; the Hon. Catherine Osborne.

The Amnesty Bill was introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies on Monday. The opposition to it was led by M. Casimir Perier, but, after a short debate, concluded by a speech in support from M. Gambetta, the Bill was adopted by 312 to 136 votes. On Tuesday the Chamber discussed the Government proposition to give a premium on shipbuilding in France, which was opposed by M. Rouher as a retrograde measure, and one which would not produce the result desired.

M. Trinquet, a Communist, now in exile in New Caledonia, has been elected, despite M. Gambetta's opposition, a member of the Paris Municipality.

The Ambassadors at Berlin met in conference on Monday. It is generally understood that a line of frontier has been practically agreed upon which will be satisfactory to Greece, and an expectation prevails that the Porte will yield to the united decision of the European Powers.

The discussion on the Falk Laws Amendment Bill has been continued in the Prussian Chamber, and several clauses have been either rejected or materially amended.

The success of the Catholic party in the municipal elections at Rome has been almost complete, they having carried 13 out of 14 of their candidates.

An anti-Clerical demonstration was made in Rome on Wednesday night, and cries for universal suffrage were raised.

From Constantinople it is reported that the Albanians profess a firm determination not to allow any of their territory or population to pass under Greek rule.

The Conferences at Madrid on the position of Europeans in Morocco have been resumed, but no decision has been arrived at.

The Session of the Spanish Cortes was closed on Wednesday by Royal decree.

At a meeting of the New York delegates at Cincinnati held on Sunday a letter was read from Mr. Tilden, withdrawing his claims to nomination. It is also understood that Mr. Horace Seymour has refused to become a candidate.

The Democratic Convention on Wednesday began balloting for the choice of a Presidential candidate. Upwards of a dozen names were put forward, but no definite selection has yet been made.

Official information has been received from Basutoland that the principal native chief had commanded obedience to the law, and that the people should immediately surrender their arms to the British authorities.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J C Leupolt, B C S	Capt C Strahan, R B Eng
Mr H F J Kean, B C S	Lieut H S P Maxwell, B S C
Mr H F Evans, B C S	Sub-Cond H Corrigan, B
Mr G H Cooke, B Uncov	Mr J E Paul, M Uncov
Mr H W Ellis, B Uncov	Lieut H H H Aspinall, M S C
Mr J White, B Uncov	Mr G W Vidal, Bo C S
Mr J Smith, B Uncov	Mr T C Hope, Bo C S
Dr J Anderson, B Uncov	Col H P Sykes, Bo Ret
Col R J W Iker, B S C	Maj H S Daniell, Bo Cav
Maj E R Ives, B Inf	Capt A L McNair, Bo S C
Maj R H de Montmorency, B S C	Lieut H B P Warden, Bo S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W R Larminie, B C S, 3 mo	Capt E L Durand, B S C, 2 mo
Mr A Cook, B Uncov, 6 mo	Capt J M Trotter, B S C, 6 mo
Mr E D Archibald, B Uncov, 3 mo	Mr R H Vincent, Bo Uncov, 4 mo
Mr G E McLeod, B Uncov, 6 mo	Mr R C Bayne, Bo Uncov, 6 mo
Mr J H Cornwall, B Uncov, 4 mo	Lieut-Col P W Bannerman, B S C, 4 mo
Maj D C S L Carnegie, B Cav, 6 mo	Maj E H Woodcock, Bo S C, 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W T Webb, B Uncov	Col J J Elder, Bo. S C
Lieut-Col G W Holdsworth, B Inf	Sub-Lieut C M Gray, Bo.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE OATH.

IN the House of Commons on the 21st ult., Mr. Bright traced in detail the history of the case from the time when Mr. Bradlaugh appeared at the table down to the presentation of the last report. He laid great stress on the fact that Mr. Bradlaugh had never refused to take the oath, that he had merely expressed a preference for affirming, and that he had always declared the oath to be binding on his honour and on his conscience. As to the first report, without desiring to disparage its authority, it left the matter in great doubt; and with regard to the second, he thought Mr. Bradlaugh had not been fairly treated in being refused the oath because he had asked for the affirmation. There was no precedent for interrupting him when he was about to take the oath, neither was there any precedent for his conduct. He objected altogether to Mr. Bradlaugh's introduction by a side wind, and predicted that the course proposed would lead to greater difficulties.

The debate was adjourned.

On the following day, Mr. Newdegate, in resuming the adjourned debate, commented in a sarcastic vein on the "disgraceful muddle" into which Mr. Gladstone's mismanagement had betrayed the House. Among other illustrations of this mismanagement, he pointed out that the Government had used its majority to procure the appointment of two committees, and now proposed to use it again to set aside the reports of both. Mr. Bradlaugh, he reminded the House, had given ample warning that he would act on his opinions, and he earnestly warned the House of the consequences of admitting an atheist into Parliament. If the change was to be made, it should be by an act of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the reason of the Government for not taking this course was their full belief that the present law was quite sufficient to deal with Mr. Bradlaugh's case, and they therefore declined to embark on a new controversy. The Government, he insisted, had no other duty but to offer this advice to the House, and, amid some expressions of dissent, he repudiated all responsibility for Mr. Bradlaugh's appearance at the table, and for any of his actions in the matter. He denied that the question was whether an atheist should sit in Parliament, and he protested against the disposition manifested on the other side to import Mr. Bradlaugh's religious and political views into the discussion. Premising that he would argue the question dryly, he laid it down that there had never existed a jurisdiction to make any examination further than to see that the external and formal act of swearing was performed. It had never been exercised before, and it would be most impolitic to exercise it now. The more he examined the matter the more he doubted, with Mr. Whitbread, the right to refuse the oath; and by refusing it, he pointed out the House would involve itself in a conflict with the courts of law and the constituency of Northampton. Enlarging on this last objection, he went at length, by way of example, into the history of Wilks's case, which ended in signal humiliation for the House. Dealing with the religious prejudices, which he asserted to be the strength of the opposition, he reminded the other side that they had been driven successively to abandon the Church, the Protestant, and the Christian character of the House, and predicted that the attempt to rely on the "narrow and slippery" theistic ground would be equally unprofitable. He reminded the House that notorious Jacobites had been permitted to take the oath of allegiance to the House of Hanover without question, and that Bolingbroke and other Freethinkers had never been prevented from taking the oath. In an exhaustive analysis of the language of the statute he maintained that the House had no authority to prevent the oath being administered: that its duty was merely ministerial; and that every precedent had referred solely to the external act of taking the oath, and not to the conscience of the person who was taking it. Finally, he denied that the Government had encouraged, or sanctioned, or invited Mr. Bradlaugh's proceedings; all they had done was to decline responsibility and the assumption of an authority which they did not believe the House to possess.

After some further discussion the division was taken in a scene of unexampled excitement. When the paper was delivered to the Opposition teller ringing cheers were raised on the Opposition side, which for several minutes prevented the numbers being announced. Some members jumped on the seats and waved their hats, and when silence was restored the teller read out the numbers as follows:—For the motion, 230; against it, 275; majority against the motion, 45. The cheering was renewed again and again.

Sir H. Giffard's amendment, which declares that Mr. Bradlaugh is neither entitled to affirm nor take the oath, was then agreed to without a division being challenged.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

IN order thoroughly to realise the extraordinary events which took place in the House of Commons on the 22nd, it is necessary to recur to the final spectacle of the night before, one which, for unbridled enthusiasm, is probably without a parallel in the parliamentary history of the present generation. The futile attempt of Professor Thorold Rogers to address the House at a juncture when the Opposition, with a prescience of victory, persistently demanded a division, roused the temper of the non-contents to the pitch which prepared the way for what followed; and when at length the House divided, all present were on the tenter-hooks of expectation. Neither side was sure in which direction the balance of votes would incline. Both Liberals and Conservatives were full of hope and eager with anxiety. Nor was much surprise manifested when politicians, almost always in direct rivalry, found themselves companions in the same lobby. At sound of the division bell, the solid crowd standing in the doorway dissolved, some coming forward up the floor of the House, and so past the Speaker's chair to vote with the ayes; others turning their faces from the House itself to cast in their fortune with the noes. The seated members who voted with the Government left their places deliberately, while the Opposition displayed more haste. The little interval during which the chamber was left desolate seemed to the lookers on unduly prolonged. Presently the House refilled, the Speaker returned to the chair, and the oblong strip of blue wove paper, on which the numbers were inscribed in a bold round hand was delivered to the Opposition teller and laid on the table. The news of the victory seemed to be thrilled in a moment through the assembly from the chair to the door and to the four corners of the House. Mr. Gladstone, in evening dress, and with a red rose in the lappet of his coat, sat with smiling countenance conversing with the Minister beside him, apparently unaware of what was coming. Behind him, his party close, compact, ranged themselves in order, every man in his place, equally confident. But at the sight of the handed slip, the Opposition, as if moved by a common impulse, rose to their feet and sent forth a deafening cheer, a loud, glad shout of triumph. Arms were held aloft and shaken, hats were waved round and round. Some members, wild with the glow of victory, leaped upon the benches, uttering their joyful congratulations. Cheer echoed upon cheer, as if the hearts of men spoke in their voices. Gradually the din subsided, and there were heard the full, round tones of the Speaker calling "Order; order!" Afterwards when finally the numbers were announced, another scarcely less prolonged cry of victory rose from the Opposition. Almost as soon as the result was known Mr. Bradlaugh, who had waited within the precincts of the House, rushed into New Palace-yard, and, flinging himself into a Hansom cab, drove rapidly away down Parliament-street, his countenance, as it seemed, more colourless than ever.

Before the time announced for the assembling of Parliament, on the 23rd, the House of Commons was crowded to overflowing. No such gathering had previously been witnessed even during the present session of an almost unexampled full attendance of members. The word had gone forth that at midday Mr. Bradlaugh would present himself at the bar of the House to protest in person against the verdict of the Commons, and to demand to take the oath as the duly elected representative of Northampton. Even before prayers were said, hats were lying on the seats, honourable Members filled the lobbies, and both the Government and Opposition benches were fully occupied. There

£2,000 as security. He replied he would, but when the case came before another Court he was asked if he would accept £1,500, and to this he also agreed. Lord Justice Bramwell: It is like a Dutch auction, at which they reduce the amount by £500 each time. (Laughter.) Sir Hardinge Giffard said that there was a substantial ground for defence, as Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had made an affidavit in which he alleged that the amount now due by him to the bank was only £1,519, there being a disputed item of £515, with which he had not been credited in his payments. After some further discussion Lord Justice Bramwell said the Court were of opinion that the defendant should have leave to defend on his giving security to the amount of £1,500, and on these terms the appeal would be disallowed.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

AT a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on the 21st June at the society's rooms, 22, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, Sir Henry Rawlinson, president, in the chair, Mr. Robert N. Cust, honorary secretary, introduced a new translation made by Professor Henry Kern, of Leyden, of the two additional edicts of King Asoka, found on the tablets of Dhauli and Jaugada, on the western coast of India, by a general account of the far-famed Asoka inscriptions. He stated that 13 rock inscriptions, 17 cave inscriptions, and the pillar inscriptions were now known to exist at different points of northern India, from Peshawur on the north-west to Gujerat on the west, and Cuttack on the east coast. Their date was about B. C. 250. The character used was twofold—in one case the script known as the Aryan Asoka, and in the other the Indian Asoka, the two most ancient forms of writing found in India, and both clearly derived from the Phœnician alphabet. The language was one of the Prakrits, or Sanskrit in its first stage of degradation from its pure synthetic form. The contents of the edicts were moral precepts issued by a Sovereign who was of the Buddhist religion. King Asoka, who styled himself Piyadasi, was the grandson of Chandragupta of the Shaunjan dynasty, who was identified with that Sandracottus, King of Palibothra, or Patna, on the Ganges, who received Megasthenes as Ambassador of Antiochus not many years after the invasion of India by Alexander the Great. These inscriptions were not only the earliest in date, but the most important from various other points of view which had ever been found in India. Remarks were made by Sir Walter Elliott, Professor Dowse, Sir Charles Bayley, Mr. Brandeth, and the President.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND SIR R. TEMPLE ON THE PRESS.

AT the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, held under the Presidency of the Duke of Manchester, Sir Garnet Wolseley spoke at some length on the relations of the Army with the Press. He said—Special correspondents spend their lives, and their time, and their energy, not only for the instruction of the public, but, I will add, for the benefit of the army. Now, I had the privilege of serving in the first campaign where a special correspondent was known, so that I may be said to have been present at the birth of the system, and I have since, during many campaigns, been associated with special correspondents, so that I am entitled to express an opinion with regard to them, and I can honestly say that I believe no men have ever done their duty with greater honesty and greater zeal than the special correspondents. To you, gentlemen of the Press, I may ask you candidly what we in the army look for in such things. We also feel deeply indebted to you for many a kind word reaching us often at moments of difficulty, danger, and trial, which are deeply appreciated at such times as evidence of public sympathy, and which act, moreover, as spurs to our future movements and incentives to our further endeavours. To the Press generally the British army now looks with the greatest anxiety and the greatest interest, for the rising men of the army feel that it is only the power of the Press which can bring useful light to bear upon the dark parts of our military system, which they believe not to be in unison with the spirit of the age or with modern military science. You alone have sufficient power to enable us to correct and reform what we believe to be wrong, and to remove from the path of progress those great boulders of prejudice and superstition which now impede the way. You alone can enable us to put new wheels to the military coach, which by its creaking tells us of its present dangerous condition, and which is only with difficulty maintained in an upright position at all. I refer to this subject because I feel that if the army is really to be made the efficient instrument that it was many years ago, under our great captain, that great changes and reforms are needed, and that those changes must not be in a retrograde manner. It is necessary to refer to that point, because it is said by many young officers that to reform we must go back and not go forward, and they talk of the army as it existed before the outbreak of the Crimean War, forgetful apparently of the miseries and disasters which, under then existing system, our army encountered. This is not the time or the place to go into any discussion of the matter, but I am desirous to enlist your intelligence, many of whom I know are as well informed on military matters and on the army systems of Europe as I am, and some even better. I look, therefore, to you, gentlemen, to aid the military authorities, who are anxiously desirous of bringing the army into such a state of efficiency as shall make it worthy of the nation by which it is maintained. I am glad to know that a large proportion of our young officers are really efficient in this sense, and able to compare favourably with the officers of any nation in the world, and I hope before long the same may be said of every man who wears her Majesty's uniform. I can gratefully testify to the difference of the state of things now existing in that respect as compared with the time when I entered the service. Not only the officers, but all ranks, have improved, for schoolmasters have been abroad amongst all of us, and the most active and efficient of them has been the Special Correspondent. It is he who has directed public attention to military shortcomings, and pointed out blots in the military escutcheon, and I gladly acknowledge how much we are indebted to him. We also owe to you, gentlemen of the Press, much of the sympathy which now exists between the army and the people, and I can wish the service nothing better than to hope that the sympathy between the army and the Press may go on, and that in the future, as in the past, we may be able to earn, as well as to receive, the approbation of the Press of the United Kingdom.

Lord Houghton gave "the Health of the Visitors," and coupled with the toast the name of Sir R. Temple, the late Governor of Bombay (hear, hear). A late Viceroy of India said last night of him that he was the best administrator that ever existed on God's earth (hear, hear). That power of administration he had shown in peace as in war—during the mutiny and in the desolation of famine. He added also the name of Sir Henry Bulwer, who had been foremost in maintaining English supremacy in South Africa.

Sir R. Temple said he might add to the statistics of their noble president by saying that in India newspapers were to be counted by the score and readers by tens of thousands, and what was more, the educated natives were following the example of the Europeans, and there were now hundreds of newspapers in the vernacular with myriads of readers. He was one of those at whom the newspaper marksmen of India maintained a constant fusillade; but he believed there was more gained than lost by such criticism, for generous commendation for the performance of duty far outweighed capricious fault-finding, leaving a balance to the credit of Indian officials. He could speak from personal experience of the services of the special correspondents, whom he had seen at work amid scenes, of war, death, starvation, desolation, and pestilence; and he could testify to the combination of great moral, mental and physical qualifications needed for the work.

MR. O'DONNELL, M.P., AND MR. EDMUND YATES.

IN recognition of an article in the *World*, in which the member for Dungarvan is variously described as a "Parliamentary Yahoo," and a "Papal mercenary," with other well-imagined epithets, that gentleman has addressed the following letter to Mr. Edmund Yates:—

"House of Commons, Wednesday.

"My dear Sir,—Allow me to thank you for your article in this week's *World*. I have not seen many more thorough burlesques of the manner in which some writers of the lower type of English journalism from time to time take advantage of the chances of escape from prosecutions for libel afforded by the peculiarities of a section of English opinion with regard to Irish members. The style is rather heavy, indeed; but of course that is part of the parody. Would you kindly have half-a-dozen copies forwarded to my committee at Dungarvan? I think they would enjoy it there.

"I believe I have hardly met you since the journalist dinner to Mr. Archibald Forbes, and might never indeed have remembered our acquaintance if it were not for your present kindness, which is so admirably consonant with your public and private reputation.—Yours sincerely,

"FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL."

ANOTHER SHOCKING MURDER IN LONDON.

A HORRIBLE discovery was made on the 24th June at No. 7, York-road, Lambeth. There had lived there an old maiden lady named Ann Maria Martin. She had a lady lodger and a young servant-girl with her in the house. The neighbours having noticed the disappearance of the girl, and some more than usually outrageous conduct on the part of the mistress, communicated their fears to the police living in the vicinity. He procured a constable, and they entered the house. They found Miss Martin in a highly excited state. There was no appearance of the servant, and, getting no intelligible answers to their inquiries, the constable searched the house. In the kitchen he found a small trunk, and on opening in he found the girl's body decapitated. The constable procured assistance. Miss Martin was secured, and medical men were sent for. On a more thorough search a hammer was discovered bearing blood-stains, and, there being large lumps on the front of the head, it was concluded that the murderess had struck the girl some violent blows with this hammer, and that, having thus stunned and rendered her insensible, she had then cut off her head, either with a knife or saw. The trunk with the body was sent to the Lambeth mortuary, and Miss Martin taken to the Kennington road Police-station. Dr. Blades and Dr. Pywell, who were called in, were satisfied from their examination that she was of unsound mind, an opinion that was generally suspected by her neighbours, and believed by all who witnessed her conduct on her arrest. Two constables had at the police-station to be employed to watch and restrain her. The servant-girl Eliza Barlow, was about seventeen years of age, and rather small and slim. She was therefore, no match for her mistress, who is a powerful woman, although fifty-six years of age. But as the lodger does not seem to have been alarmed, the poor girl must have been taken unawares and knocked down insensible ere she could raise a cry.

THE AMBASSADORS AT BERLIN.

THE *Daily Telegraph* has received the following interesting communication from an eminent personage in the German capital:—

"Berlin, June 16.

"The Ambassadorial Conference which met yesterday in the German Foreign Office will for the present occupy itself exclusively with the matter to deal with which the Imperial Government, upon the British Cabinet's suggestion, issued its invitations to the Powers signatory of the Berlin Treaty. The matter in question is the task allotted to those Powers by Article 24 of that treaty—namely, the solution of the question concerning definitive rectification of the Greek northern frontier. Any extension of this task—as, for instance, to the manipulation of the Montenegro-Albanian question—is by no means probable, if, indeed, it be not wholly impracticable. Before it could be even attempted, a fresh understanding would have to be arrived at between the Powers; and it is, to say the least of it, extremely doubtful whether Austria-Hungary would feel inclined to lend a hand to any such arrangement. Germany will in no case separate herself from Austria-Hungary. Her excellent understanding will her South-Eastern neighbour endures with unimpaired cordiality, and will unquestionably have to be taken into serious consideration by the other Powers—in particular by Russia, who has quite recently assumed a much more friendly attitude towards Germany than she had previously displayed. The Powers will come to terms peaceably upon this matter. The Attainable will be achieved—the Unattainable cast aside. We are convinced here that the British and French Cabinets also entertain this view, and will consequently advance moderate pretensions at the Conference. There will be no lack of courteous effort to arrange matters comfortably on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary"

The duties of the Ambassadorial Conference are very simple. The Berlin Treaty formally recognized the right of the Congress Powers to interfere between the Porte and Greece as mediators towards an equitable settlement of their differences, in case those States should not be able to agree with respect to the frontier rectification recommended for their adoption. The advice and desire of the Powers that such rectification should be effected were not at the time suggested to the Powers by an exceptionally favourable disposition towards the Greeks. Such is no longer the case. The Porte and Greece have been unable to come to terms, and the frontier rectification has remained a question susceptible of disturbing the peace which should have been ensured at Berlin. Both parties are in fault, Turks and Greeks alike—the former through their insufficient pliability, the latter through their extravagant pretensions; but, of the two, the greater blame attaches to the Turks for not contriving to settle matters in the spirit of the Berlin Treaty. Consequently, the Porte has to a certain extent lost public sympathy, and will now probably be called upon to concede more territory than was required of her at the time when she commenced her procrastinating negotiations with Greece. Therefore the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments will certainly not withstand the projects of the Western Powers *in principle*, because those projects concern a people whose aggrandisement not only involves no peril to Occidental Europe, but indeed will further fortify the bulwark which we need to set up against an inundation of Slavdom. The constitutional development of the miniature kingdom is far from being either exemplary or praiseworthy, and still exhibits ugly traces of old abuses. Nevertheless, the Hellenic nation is by nature more highly gifted and better adapted for an existence similar to that characterising the cultured peoples of Europe, than its neighbour races in the Balkan Peninsula—a fact satisfactorily demonstrated by the pains bestowed in Athens for a long time past upon the improvement of the Greek scholastic system. Much that is lacking, much that is still conspicuously displeasing, is caused by the smallness of the realm and the unnatural character of its northern frontier. The richest and most productive districts of the territories inhabited by Greeks were left in the hands of the Turks when the kingdom was constituted; and the physical conformations of the northern frontier the favoured the practice of brigandage, which has long since been put down in the south. When the European Powers granted an independent existence to the Greeks, they did them a grave wrong by shaping out their country for them in such sort that they could not reasonably be expected to continue living in it for any length of time; and Mr. Gladstone, in his present eager endeavour to remedy this wrong, can safely invoke the example of his predecessor in office, Lord Beaconsfield, who acknowledged unequivocally at the Berlin Congress that Europe was bound to redress the injury she had inflicted upon the Greeks. In principle, therefore no objections can be raised to the Western Powers' demand that Greece be aggrandised at Turkey's expense; the only question is how much she ought to get. Upon this point a report will be drawn up by the Commission, which will be despatched to the Thessalo-Epirœan boundary by the Conference us soon as this latter shall have come to an understanding upon matters in general. The conclusions arrived at by this Commission of Inquiry will exercise a decisive influence upon the resolves of the Conference in which the Porte and Greece will only take part consultatively, and which will settle each Article of its award by a majority, not by unanimity of votes. For the present we can only say, with respect to the new adjustment of territorial limits, that were a frontier adopted which should hand over Janina to Greece, following the Kalamas and Salambria, the Hellenic kingdom would acquire sovereignty not only over some 300,000 additional Greeks but over about 70,000 Albanians, Wallacha (Zinzari), and Turks, which would be by no means ill luck for these latter. If, on the other hand, it should be deemed expedient to adopt a new frontier-line, which should only deprive Turkey of districts exclusively inhabited by Greeks, that line would have to be traced as follows: Starting to the westward of Prevesa, it would run through the Luro Valley to its extreme end, twenty-two English miles south of Janina, bear away to the eastwards, towards Kalamytes, there traverse the upper Arta Valley, and proceed direct to Tricala over the Pindus. From Tricala it would have to follow the Salambria for about twenty miles, then take a northerly bend round Phavalus, circumscribe Volo and the Pelion, and terminate on the sea coast at Karditza. "England and France, as Greece's natural protectors, will play leading parts in the decision of these questions. The nationality of the Albanians and Zinzari proposed to be annexed to Greece is of the less importance by reason that they, like the Hellenes themselves belong to the Orthodox Greek Church. Moreover, as is well known, Albanian colonies already exist in the Kingdom of Greece, as far as the Peloponnesus is eye, even in the islands. Austria-Hungary, as a Power, is not directly concerned in this matter; still less so is Germany. The interest of both is simply to see that peace be secured; wherefore they will assuredly take pains to keep away from the Conference every issue which might lead to dissension amongst the Powers, and to bring forward every argument which may serve to smooth down those difficulties intrinsic to the question, and such others as may crop up in the course of the Conference's discussions. Finally, Russia is unquestionably not too well disposed towards the Greeks; but it is singularly unlikely that she will commit herself to a policy which would expose her to be out-voted in a matter of relatively insignificant importance. The Porte will find herself compelled to yield. Should she, however, not choose to do so, it is considered here that the duty of enforcing compliance with Europe's decrees would unquestionably devolve upon the two Powers—England and France—which have taken upon themselves the diplomatic leadership in this question."

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